

- 1.1 Basic Models
- 1.2 Direction Fields
- 2.3 Modelling with ODEs**
- 2.1 Separable ODEs
- 2.2 Linear First-Order ODEs
- 2.4 Linear vs Nonlinear ODEs
- 2.5 Autonomous ODEs

2.3 Modelling with ODEs

The equations that describe the boulder's altitude are

$$\begin{aligned}mh'' &= -mg - \gamma h' \\ h(0) &= 0 \quad , \quad h'(0) = 10\end{aligned}$$

The solution is

$$h(t) = -\frac{mg}{\gamma}t - \left(\frac{m^2g}{\gamma^2} + \frac{10m}{\gamma}\right)\left(e^{-\frac{\gamma}{m}t} - 1\right)$$

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- 1 Can you think of ways/experiments to measure γ based on using this formula?
- 2 Can you also measure m ? And g ?

2.3 Modelling with ODEs

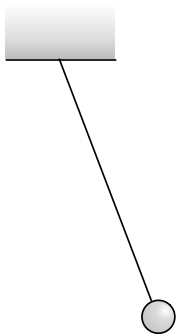
2.3 Modelling with ODEs

- Define variables
- Start with Basic Principles

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- Define variables
- Start with Basic Principles
- Models are approximations – require assumptions

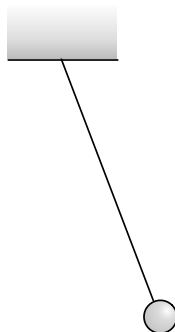
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3 Which basic principle should we use?

- a Conservation of Angular Momentum
- b Newton's 2nd Law
- c Rate of Change = rate in – rate out
- d Conservation of Linear Momentum
- e Conservation of Energy

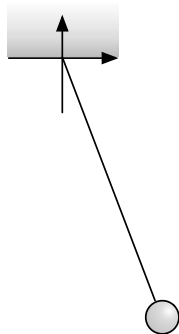


Newton's 2nd Law: $F = ma$

We need to know:

4 Force =

5 Acceleration =

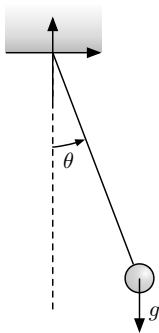


Position

Idea. Use the angle to define position.

Then

$$\vec{r}(t) = \left(\quad , \quad \right)$$



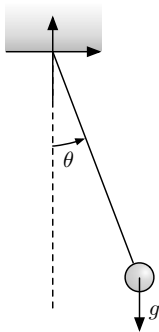
Position

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Then

$$6 \quad \vec{r}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} L \sin \theta(t) & , & -L \cos \theta(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

7 Newton's 2nd Law implies ...

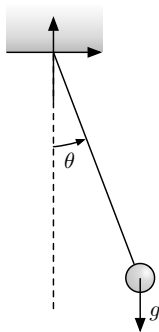


Analysis of the Model

Pendulum Equation

$$\theta'' + \frac{g}{L} \sin \theta = 0$$

- 8 Where is m ? What does this mean?
- 9 Constants g and L appear only as $\frac{g}{L}$. What does this imply?
- 9* We want to know how a pendulum on the Moon with length 1m swings. We need to build a pendulum on Earth with length $L = ?$



Preparation for next lecture

2.1 Separable ODEs

- Watch <https://youtu.be/txtFH89HwOA>
- Identify a Separable Equation
- Know how to solve a Separable Equation